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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

What Constitutes A Man?

What constitutes a man?
Not impious titles due to God alone;
Not Fame extended wide
Beyond Life's puny span:
Not the vain things
Of stern imperious power,
The baubles of an hour,
The gew-gaw trappings of vain Folly's throne,
To puff a worm with pride,
Amid the ermined dignity,
And marshall'd pageantry,
And pale, cold-hearted pomp of tyrant Kings;
Not bloody trophies of the battle-field,
Waving o'er knightly stall;
Or blazoned charger of the antique shield,
Hung in an estral hall:
Not wealth, nor high estate,
Nor yet possessions great:
Not stern Philosophy,
By crucibles of dark and wizard mystery;
Rousing the mind
To strike it blind;
Nor the profoundest knowledge
Of cloister, school and college,
Burning with lights beyond the ken of time
In majesty sublime;
These do not make the *Man*.

No! Man is made from mind, as well as earth,
By mysterious Worth;
Not piled up by the ideal,
But built up in the real;
The noble architecture of Humanity,
Whose Dome does reach the sky
In its diviner symmetry;
Where sound and ripe whole-heartedness,
And clear and bold straight-forwardness,
Have their high birth.
Squared, plumbed and measured by *old Honesty*,
Integrity his base;
His [illegible] on *Faith* and *Truth* and *Love*,
The Temple of Man's Majesty,
Overlooked by the pyramidal dome,
Erect most at last the shrine of the Most High,
Who talketh with his spirit face to face,
In words that shall not pass,
And breathing in his mystic breath of life,
He then becomes a living soul,
With *Virtue* ripe,
Philanthropy and boundless *Charity*.
He lives heroic in his active deeds,
Works the achievements of true loyalty:
From the sad eye that weeps and the torn heart that bleeds,
A vital center to a wondrous whole;
A life-pulse beating in deep sympathy
With the Eternal place,
And the last human cave.
This constitutes a *Man!*
And such a man was He.

THIS STORY TRUE.

OLD HORSE EARS' FIGHT WITH MR. ABEL ANTHONY.

A SCENE IN THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The session of its Legislature which sat in 1836, was the most important in the annals of Arkansas. It was shortly after the organization of the government, and things were still in a state of half-chaotic transition. "The loaves and fishes" of office had not been divided, and clamorous monopoly was knocking at the door of "the public crib," but had not yet been admitted. Intense was the fury of parties within the House, and as boundless the excitement in the community without. The members, with few exceptions, went to their places armed to the teeth; and besides the weapons worn in their persons or protruding from their pockets, each kept a good supply of revolving pistols in the desk before him. There were mutations of war enough in the hall to have answered the purposes of a small army.

Every evening after adjournment, there was a general firing off and reloading, in order to have "their *tools*" in prime condition for the morrow. I was frequently startled from sleep myself at the hour of midnight by the roar of incessant explosions, heard at different points in the city. Many legislators also during the day would be out practising *the noble art of* learning to cut a tape string at ten paces, or to drive the center out of a silver quarter at twelve. They chose for their pistol gallery a little grove of pine trees, immediately on the south bank of the Arkansas river, and not more than fifty steps from the State House, where every report was fearfully audible, and admonished certain independent members as to the doom they might expect, provided their votes should chance to offend the "honorable" duellists.

The writer can never call to mind, without shuddering horror, the proceedings of that infamous session. Whenever its terrible scenes rise up, like gloomy ghosts, before the eye of averted memory, I feel as if I had been the involuntary familiar of some demon convention. Marat said, during the reign of terror in France, "The guillotine governs." In 1836, the Deringer-pistol and bowie-knife governed Arkansas. Power resided solely in gunpowder. Popularity hovered on the points of naked daggers.

Among the most agitating measures which called into exercise the wisdom of "the conscript fathers," was the institution of the Real Estate Bank. Its establishment was strongly and steadily, but ineffectually opposed by a slender minority. All the wealthiest men in the State, all the leading legislators, took shares in its capital stock; and John Wilson, the speaker of the lower house, was elected president. As this person was one of the chief heroes in the tragedy soon to be related, a short description of his appearance and character becomes necessary.

Every public man in the backwoods has a *sobriquet*, bestowed on account of some personal peculiarity, by the whimsical humor of his constituents. Speaker John Wilson was called "Horse-Ears," from his possessing an accidental property as singular as *unique* in the natural history of the species. When excited by violent passion, either love or anger, his ears worked up and down flexibly, like those of a horse A man of ordinary looks, nothing in his countenance or features denoted the desperado, save a strange, wild twinkling expression of his diminutive grey eyes, always in motion, with cold keen glances, as if watching for some secret enemy. He had fought half-a-dozen duels with uniform success, and had been engaged in several off-hand affrays, in none of which he had received even the honor of a scar. Hence, as may well be supposed, his prowess inspired almost universal fear; and few *dead shots* could be found in Arkansas who would choose to seek a quarrel with "old Horse-Ears." As to the rest, he was the owner of a large cotton farm—rich and influential, honest, liberal, and courteous in his manners, and exceedingly amiable in all his domestic relations. His family loved, and his slaves adored him. Such are often the inconsistencies of human nature.

During the session of which we have previously spoken, there was a member of the lower house by the name of Abel Anthony, in no way remarkable except for his opposition to the banks, and his sly, quiet wit, addicted to practical jokes. In the parlance of frontier technics, he belonged to the class of "peaceable men," having never, in all his life, had a difficulty with any mortal being. He was even viewed as a coward, having been known to pocket open insults without so much as showing a sign of resentment.

One day, the bill to provide for the more effectual rewarding of wolf-killers, denominated, in short, "the wolf-scalp bill," came up for discussion. This had been a standing "reform measure" from the earliest settlement of Arkansas, and will probably continue to be, so long as the Ozark mountains shall rear their black, bristling crests in the western division of the State, or the swamps of the Mississippi shall occupy so large an area in the east. Accordingly, whenever the wolf-scalp bill is taken up, a tremendous debate ensues. The contest is not then between the *ins* and *outs* of political power. Whigs and democrats alike overleap their iron lines of party arrangement, and enter into a general *melee* of chance-medley. It is a battle of every member against every other, the object being to decide who of all shall move the most annihilating statutes against their common foes, the wolves, since that is the great pivot question, on which hinges the popularity of each and all.

The present occasion was the more arousing, as there had happened lately a ludicrous instance in fraud of the previous law. It seems that some cunning Yankee, fresh from the land that grows "wooden nutmegs," had conceived the notable plan of raising wolves of his own, so that by slaying a hairy whelp at any time, and taking its ears to a magistrate, he could obtain a certificate of "wolf-scalp," entitling him to twenty-five dollars out of the county treasury. It was said that this enterprising genius had already in his pens a number of fine-looking breeders, and expressed sanguine hopes of soon making his fortune!

Numerous were the provisions urged by the members to prevent such scandalous and evasive practices in future. Among others, too tedious to mention, Brown C. Roberts, of Marion, (himself an excellent carricature of the wolf, only far more ugly) moved, "That each certificate of a veritable wolf-scalp should be based on not less than *four* affidavits, and be signed by twelve justices of the peace, the judges of the county and district courts, and finally countersigned by the governor of the State."

Abel Anthony moved to amend, by adding, "And by the President of the Real Estate Bank."

This was intended by the mover as merely a jest, and accordingly it provoked a considerable laugh, extending nearly over the whole house. But very different was the effect on Mr. Speaker Wilson, President of the Real Estate Bank. He saw fit to interpret it as the deadliest insult.

I glanced my eye towards the honorable chair, expecting to catch a playful smile; but the moment I beheld his countenance, I was horrified at its savage expression. His face was of ashy paleness; and there, on his thin white lips, as if in demoniac mockery, sat that grim, writhing smile, which nearly moves the curled lips, spreading no further nor affecting any other feature; and which is so peculiar to most desperadoes when about to undertake some terrible deed of death. There was, however, brief space for speculation on the metaphysics of physiognomy—for hardly had the offensive words left Anthony's mouth before Wilson sprang to his feet, and in a rude, imperious tone, ordered the other to sit down.

Anthony, manifesting no sign of either surprise or fear, meekly replied that he was entitled to the floor.

"Sit down!" Wilson repeated, and this time in a shout like thunder.

"I am entitled to the floor, and will not resign it," said Anthony, apparently without anger, but glancing back a look of calm, immovable resolution.

Speaker Wilson then left the chair, never more to resume it, drew his bowie-knife, descended the steps of the platform, and slowly and deliberately advanced thro' the hall some forty feet in the direction of his foe—all the while that ghastly smile coiling up his pallid lips, like two twin snakes, and his ears moving up and down, and backwards and forwards, with the appalling vibrations which had won for him the appellation of "Horse-Ears."

As Anthony was commonly considered a coward, when the spectators beheld the celebrated duelist advancing upon him, with uplifted knife glancing high in the air, as ready for the dreadful blow, all present supposed that the reputed craven would flee in terror from his place.—No one believed that he was armed, or that he would fight under any circumstances, or with any advantage of position or weapons. But in this opinion everybody was mistaken, and no one more so than his infuriated adversary.—While that ferocious man was coming towards him, he stood calm and motionless as a stone statue. His color did not change—his limbs did not tremble. The attitude of the man was that of passionless repose. His only evidence of unusual emotion was a copious efflux of tears. At the sight of this we all shuddered, for we knew the weeper would conquer or perish. In the backwoods there are two unmistakable tokens of thorough desperation—frozen smiles and hot-gushing tears; and tears may always be regarded as far the most dangerous. Such a conclusion was verified fully in the present instance; for as soon as the Speaker approached within ten feet of his weeping enemy, the latter suddenly drew a bowie-knife from behind his vest, and stepped boldly forward to the fell rencounter. And then commenced a deadly struggle—the most obstinate, bloody, and frightful ever witnessed in the southwest.

Wilson's knife was long, keen, and so highly polished that you might see yourself in the reflection of its smooth, bright surface, as in the most perfect looking glass, the image being an extremely small miniature, so symmetrical was the rounding of its fine glittering steel. On each side of the flashing blade was a picture, the *fac simile* of the other, wrought in exquisite gold enamel, of two Indians, in their wild native costume, engaged in mortal combat with bowie-knives.

The weapon of Anthony was of the largest size of the class called in that country, "Arkansas tooth-picks"—the most murderous implement of destruction before which a human eye ever quailed. On one side of its broad, gleaming blade was the picture of a fight between a hunter and a brown bear. The bear appeared to be squeezing the man to death in his iron hug, while he was fiercely digging out the shaggy monster's heart with the point of his knife. On the other side of the blade might be seen the picture of a rattle-snake in coil, its head erect, its jaws open, and its red, fiery tongue brandishing as if about to strike.

Such devices are common on the arms of the most notorious desperadoes on the frontier, and are the objects of as intense a pride and vanity to their owners as were the *insignia* of the most exalted chivalry to the knights of the heroic ages. And thus do we always discover the idea seeking to render itself incarnate in the material form. Destructiveness must have its images as well as devotion!

Wilson made the first pass—a determined thrust, aimed at the pit of his antagonist's stomach, which the other dexterously parried. For a time both parties fought with admirable coolness and with such consummate skill, that only slight wounds were inflicted, and those only on the head and face, whence blood began to trickle freely. And still—ominous and awful vision—while the contest raged, the opposite and characteristic signs of utter desperation remained fixed in either countenance. The cold smile, now converted into a fiendish grin of immeasurable malice, still lingered on Wilson's livid lips; and the tears still flowed, mingling now with warm blood, from Anthony's black, blazing eyes! The clatter of the knives, thrusting and fending off, and sharply ringing against each other, was hideous to hear, and alone broke the appalling silence that reigned throughout the hall.

At length, both foes, enraged at the prolonged obstinacy of the struggle, and blinded by the blood from the red gashes about their brows, lost all caution and equanimity, and fought madly, wildly, and more like devils than men. Each one more intent on taking the life of his enemy than in regarding his own, exerted every nerve and muscle with a perfect fury that struck the beholder with fear. Both were soon severely wounded on different parts of the body; but still there came no pause in the combat, till Anthony, striking a heavy overhanded blow, cut his adversary's arm half off at the wrist. Wilson changed his bowie-knife into his left hand, and for an instant ran several steps backwards, as if to decline any further contest. He then paused, and smiling more frightfully than ever, again rushed forward. Precisely at this crisis, Anthony committed the folly of throwing his knife at the other's bosom, which, missing its aim, fell with a loud ringing noise on the floor, some ten feet distant. This error decided the tremendous combat. Anthony was now wholly disarmed—at the mercy of the tiger-man, who never knew the meaning of the word. Wilson darted upon him with a cry of anger and hellish joy—there, where he stood motionless as a rock, impotent to fight, and yet too brave to fly. One fierce thrust ripped open his victim's bowels, who caught them as they were falling, with his hands. Another stroke directed at the neck, severed its main artery, and the blood spouted out in a crimson fountain, with a gurgling noise, staining the robes and even the faces of some members that sat nearest the horrible scene.

The last act of the tragedy then closed, as the dark curtain of death dropped on the dreadful stage. Anthony, without a single groan or sigh, fell in his place a corpse, and Wilson, seizing from loss of blood, sank down beside him.

Up to this moment, although sixty legislators were in their seats, and more than one hundred lookers-on in the lobby, and lovers of bright-eyed ladies in the galleries, still no one, save those raging madmen, had moved; no sound had disturbed the whisperless silence, save the clangor of their crossing and concussive steel.—But then, as Abel Anthony tumbled on the floor heavily, like lifeless lead, a wild, wailing, heart-rending shriek broke from the gallery on the right, where sat the beloved maiden of his bosom, who had hoped shortly to be his bride. And then, as Wilson also fell, another harrowing scream, accompanied by the words, "Oh! father!" issued from the gallery on the left, where a beautiful little daughter had been a spectator of the murderous affray.

Wilson recovered, and is yet alive; and his mutilated hand, the numerous and deep scars on his head and face, attest to all who meet him, the desperation of his character. He was expelled the house, bailed by a *merciful* judge, brought to trial, and acquitted. There was never yet a jury in the south west, that would convict a person for slaying another in fair combat! He then changed his political venue to Texas, and flourishes well beneath the immortal green of her live oak, and the stainless azure of her lustrous skies.

I saw the desperado about one year ago, and heard him speak of the tragic affair. He said that against Anthony, as an individual, he had never, previous to the moment of the fight, harbored the slightest feeling of ill-will or malice; that when the provocation passed, he was suddenly seized with an unaccountable fit of passion that so far bereft him of reason as to render him unconscious of his actions, until the knives began to clash against each other, when of course it was too late to think of retreating.

Such is the effect of a long indulgence in deeds of violence. The soul becomes inflammable as some detonating chemical mixture, always ready to burst forth to ruin on the feeblest touch of friction.—*North's Times & Mess.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. STICK AND TONEY.

A JUDGMENT FOR COSTS.

BY J. J. HOOPER, ESQ.

Old Captain Stick was a remarkably precise old gentleman, and a conscientiously just man. He was too, very methodical in his habits, one of which was to keep an account in writing of the conduct of his servants, from day to day. It was a sort of account current, and he settled by it every Saturday afternoon. No one dreaded these hebdominal balancings, more than Tony, the boy of all work, for the Captain was generally obliged to write a receipt for a considerable amount across his shoulders.

One settling afternoon, the Captain, accompanied by Tony, was seen 'toddling' down to the old stable, with his little account book in one hand, and a small rope in the other. After they had reached the 'bar of Justice,' and Tony had been properly 'strung up,' the Captain proceeded to state his account as follows:

'Tony Dr.

Sabbath, to not half blacking my boots &c., five stripes:

Tuesday to staying four hours at mill longer than necessary, ten stripes.

Wednesday, to not locking the hall door at night, five stripes.

Friday, to letting the horse go without water, five stripes.

Total, twenty-five stripes.

Tony Cr.

Monday, by first-rate day's work in the garden, ten stripes.

Balance due, fifteen stripes.

The balance being thus struck, the Captain drew his cow-hide and remarked—'Now Tony, you black scamp, what say you, you lazy villain, why I shouldn't give you fifteen lashes across your back, as hard as I can draw?'

'Stop old Mass,' said Tony; dar's de work in de garden, sir—dat ought to tek off some.'

'You black dog,' said the Captain, 'hav'nt I given you the proper credit of ten stripes, for that. Come, come!'

'Please old massa,' said Tony, rolling his eyes about in agony of fright—'dar's—you forgot—dar's de scourin' ob de floor—old missus say o nebber been scour as good before.'

'Soho, you saucy,' quoth Captain Stick; 'you're bringing in more offsets, are you?—Well now, there!'—here the Captain made an entry upon his book—'you have a credit of five stripes, and the balance must be paid.'

'Gor a mity, massa don't hit yet—dar's sumpen else—oh Lord! please don't—yes sir—got um now—ketchin' de white boy and fetchin' um to ole missus, what trow rock at de young duck.'

'That's a fact,' said the Captain—'the outrageous young vagabond—that's a fact, and I'll give you a credit of *ten* stripes for it—I wish you had brought him to *me*—now we'll settle the balance.'

Bress de Lord, ole massa,' said Tony, *dat's all.* Tony grinned extravagantly.

The Captain adjusted a tortoise—steel spectacles, with great exactness, held the book close to his eyes, and ascertained that the fact was as stated by Tony. He was not a little irritated:

'You swear off the account you infernal rascal—you swear off the account, do you?'

'All de credit is fair, old massa,' answered Tony.

'Yes but'—said the disappointed Captain—but—but—still the Captain was sorely puzzled how to give Tony a *few licks any how*—'but'—an idea popped into his head—'*where's my costs*—you incorrigible, abominal scoundrel? You want to swindle me do you, out of my costs, you black, deceitful rascal? 'And,' added Capt. Stick, chuckling as well as his own ingenuity as the perfect justice of the sentence; 'I enter judgment against you for costs—ten stripes'—and satisfied the judgment.

'Ki nigger!' said Tony; 'ki nigger! what dis judgment for cuss, ole massa talk 'bout. Done git off 'bout not blackin' de boot—git off 'bout stayin' long time at the mill—and ebry ting else—but dis judgment for cuss gim me de debbil—Bress God, nigger must keep out ob de ole stable, or I'll tell you what, dat *judgment for cuss* make a back feel mighty warm, for true!'

La Fayette, (Ala.) Sun.

In olden times, when the very best of men were apt to indulge in convivialities, without fear of very greatly shocking the then moral sense of the community, two old codgers, whom we shall designate by the uncommon names of Smith and Jones, spent an evening abroad in a very happy manner. Jones became very much "elevated" by the excess of indulgence—so much so that he was incapable of self-volition. Smith, though himself somewhat excited, undertook the grateful task of conducting his partner in joy to his residence. This, with much difficulty, from the *crookedness* of the streets, and the up-and-downness of the sidewalks, he accomplished.—Jones grasped the handle of his own door, and, oscillating to and fro, with a look of comical gravity, hiccoughed out—"Well,—*Mr. Smith, I guess you can go alone now; you won't need any more of my assistance.*"

Supplementary to the above, we would add another, which we have either heard or read.—Another devotee of Bacchus being absent from home rather later in the day than suited the sovereign will and pleasure of his "*spare-rib*," she devolved the task of announcing the arrival of the delinquent spouse, upon her eldest boy.—Very soon the little urchin ran into the house, exclaiming:—"*Mamm, here comes daddy leading home two men.*"—Yankee Blade.

"Can you tell me the composition of this pill?" said a waggish patient to his friend, the doctor.

"You will find it perfectly harmless, I can assure you," replied the disciple of Esculapius, "as the principle ingredient is garlick."

"All right, then responded the wag, swallowing the article: "Here's to the last of OLD PILL GARLICK."

A sailor attempted to kiss a lass he met on shore. She bristled up and declared he had insulted her; whereupon Jack exclaimed, "Well, that beats all! I've been to sea twenty years, and never knew a salute to be called an insult before!"

The Bangor Democrat states that there are four trials for murder to take place in Maine, within six months—one in Penobscot, one in Kennebec, one in Oxford, and one in Cumberland.

THE LABORING CLASS IN THE OLD WORLD.

Few laboring men in this country are aware of the actual condition of the same classes in the Old World. Let those upon whom Providence has imposed a necessity of toiling hard in this land of plenty, read the following facts about the "hewers of wood and drawers of water in Europe, and cease to grumble at their own immeasurable happier lot. The Philadelphia News says:—

In England the condition of the laboring man is indeed lamentation. The stocking weavers of Nottingham work from ten to sixteen hours per day, and receive from four to five shillings sterling per week. They are compelled to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.—Wages in Ireland average for a day laborer, from nine to twelve cents per day. The peasantry of Austria are degraded to vassalage, and they labor throughout the year, for the aristocracy, who are principal landed proprietors. In Norway, the ordinary food for the laboring classes, is bread and gruel. Meat is a great luxury, and is rarely seen on the tables of the peasantry.—The dress of the laborer is regulated by law in Sweden, and their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, without gruel, and without meat. The nobles of Hungary hold the land, and the laborers are reduced almost to the condition of serfs. They are compelled to keep in repair all bridges and highways, and forced to decimate the produce of their scanty tillage to the church, and one ninth to the lord under whom they hold.—Cabbage and potatoes supply the food of the ordinary workmen in Poland. Here wretchedness is universal. Sometimes they partake of black bread and soup, but very rarely of butter or meat. In France, it is said that seven and a half millions of the population never eat wheat bread! Their subsistence is chiefly buckwheat, chesnuts, rye barley, and a few potatoes. A common day laborer in France receives about $37,50 per annum.

BROUGHT TO HIS LEVEL.—A politician in New York, who was asked why he was working with so much earnestness for a candidate for Congress whom he was known to dislike and dispise, replied that he was trying to send him to a place which was two large for him, and where he would not fail to do execution upon himself, and save others the necessity of doing it for him. The man elected and the elevation killed him. If Horace Greeley had any enemies who cared much about him, they must have been gratified in seeing the result of his election to a seat in Congress. What remaining reputation he had before he went thither was left behind in the rubbish of the capitol. Under pretence of making a saving in public expenses, he consumed one month of the session of three, in useless debates on the subject of milage, in the course of which it was shown that he was an offender himself by overcharging. And while he was censuring the disposition of members to help themselves from the public crib, he voted for a set of books for his own use at an expense of $700.—His vote was thrown in his face, and he parried the charge by alleging that the vote was given by mistake. Whereupon the honorable members attested to the House that the said Greeley had not only voted for the books, but gave to them his reasons in justification for so doing. Greeley sat down disgraced as a man destitute of veracity and honor; and returned to his constituents at the close of the session, with only one success, viz: that of having convinced them of his incompetency, both as regards talents and honesty, for the place he had been occupying. Greeley's paper being extensively circulated among a certain class in New York, it was tho't good policy to detach him from "free soil" by the offer of a seat in Congress for the remainder of another man's term. The bait took. He was elected; went to Congress with some little reputation; came out of it without any at all, and now subsides into his proper sphere of a common libeler and a vulgar demagogue. [Providence Herald.

GAMBLING.—Gambling is robbery—sly cunning, villanous robbery. It desolates and impoverishes homes, maddens, desecrates and ruins innocent wives and helpless children. It brings woe, desolation and death, and festering, deepening, terrible horror and anguish to the children of men. It is the common associate of pirates, murderers and desperadoes of the blackest stain. It is the handmaiden of drunkenness, debauchery, and brutal vengeance. It is co-existent with men's thirst for gain, and is satisfied only with the life's blood of its victim, his property, and the peace and happiness of all his friends.

Let something be done to check this cruel and inveterate vice. Treat the gambler as you would treat the robber. Shun him as you would pestilence,—punish him as you would the felon. Let the world pass him as it would a malignant contagion. Let the people dispise him and his works, as they would a plague-spot upon the body politic, and sink the terrible vice into the eternal oblivion of forgetfulness and nonentity, from the earth.

The sin of gambling will not cease until good men take hold in actual earnest,—until all honorable people view the evil in all its horrible deformity, and treat its participators as the deepest and most dangerous enemies to the well-being of society. May this sin be soon blotted from the long catalogue of human infamy—may it be buried from the eye of mortals, and the world have occasion speedily to thank Heaven for the extirpation of one of the blackest and most terrible of evils, from our race forever and ever.—Salem Advertiser.

HE IS 'THAR.'—The monosyllable 'there,' or, in the backwoodmon's language, 'thar,' has its original meaning so singularly perverted and enlarged, and lays claim to so many and such peculiar significations, that it is worthy our especial notice.

A man who accepts an invitation to a frolic or a fight, a wedding or a funeral, probably answers, *I'm thar.* A person wishing to imply that he is perfectly at home in anything, says he *is thar*; a good hunter or fisher is *also thar.* A jockey once sold a draught horse with this recommendation:

'He aint no pertikeler beauty, stranger, to boast on, but when you get to the bottom of a hill with a heavy load, he's *thar*, I tell you.'

The poor man, however, found out that his new purchase, under such circumstances, certainly was *thar*; and *thar* he was likely to remain, as neither words nor blows could induce him to budge a foot.

PERSEVERANCE OF AUDUBON. "An accident which happened to two hundred of my original drawings, nearly put a stop to my researches in ornithology. I shall relate it merely to show how far enthusiasm—for by no other name can I call my perseverance—may enable the observer of nature to surmount the most disheartening difficulties. I left the village of Henderson, in Kentucky, situated on the banks of the Ohio, where I resided for several years, to proceed to Philadelphia on business. I looked to all my drawings before my departure, placed them carefully in a wooden box, and placed them in charge of a relative, with the injunctions to see that no injury should happen them. My absence was of several months; and when I returned, after having enjoyed the pleasure of home for a few days, I inquired after my box, and what I was pleased to call my treasure.—The box was produced and opened; but, reader, feel for me—a pair of Norway rats had taken possession of the whole, and had reared a young family among the gnawed bits of paper, which, but a month previous, represented nearly a thousand inhabitants of the air? The burning heat which instantly rushed through my brain, was too great to be endured, without affecting my whole nervous system. I slept not for several nights, and the days passed like days of oblivion—until the animal powers being recalled into action. I took up my gun, my note book, and my pencils, and went forth to the woods as gaily as if nothing had happened. I felt pleased that I might now make better drawings than before. And, ere a period not exceeding three years had elapsed, my portfolio was again filled."

A TEXT FOR YOUNG MEN.—A better subject for young men to discourse about and to meditate upon was never written than the following by Swift. "No man ever made an ill figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them."

Young men do not fail in the pursuits of life because they lack ability to succeed, half as often as from a misdirection of talents. A right use of a moderate capacity will accomplish much more than a wrong application of the most brilliant qualifications. Study, therefore, yourselves. Aim to find out the actual talents you possess, and then endeavor to make the best use of them, and you can hardly come short of making a good figure in the world, and what is more, being one among those who live not in vain.

INDUSTRY—AN ELEMENT OF FEMALE EXCELLENCE AND HAPPINESS.—A clever female writer, speaking of the physical training of girls, observes:—"Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargement of the mind, by the acquisition of knowledge and the strengthening of its capabilities for firmness, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as may be overcome, are the ends which female education has to attain; while, on the other hand, weakness, if met by indulgence, will not only remain weakness, but become infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. The physically unhealthy and morbidly-delicate predicament of thousands of young females arises from the neglect of the homely adage, 'Keep your children busy.' It is a fatal mistake, to allow the mind to prey upon itself and run to waste. The compiler of a 'Present for an Apprentice,' introduces an opinion somewhat strongly, in advising his young ward, if he would avoid falling in love, to keep employed; for, he observes, 'nothing fosters love so much as idleness.' Now, without subscribing to the full extent of that opinion, as a rule it is quite certain that idle, sentimental young men and women are extremely apt to fall in love, if their passionate attachments deserve the name; and generally their attachments are of any character but that which bids fair for lasting happiness in domestic life. Who are the girls that forget themselves, and form low, improper alliances? Not the industrious, the happily employed. No, as a class, they are mostly the delicate victims of laziness, and beggarly, proud, false gentility.—In a word, the grand mistake of the present day, as we take it, is the cultivation of the intellect, to the exclusion of the moral sense and affections."

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever it is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit, before the anger is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep, a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves, and branches of trees as before; and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth, to the depth of sixty-three feet.

My friends—I only want you to be ambitious in getting to everlasting happiness. Let Hope build a ladder to heaven—engage Faith to hold the foot of it—let Love encourage you upward; and there is no doubt but you will get there safe and sound; but, if you attempt to fly, you will fall as far short as a hen endeavoring to reach a high roost with a cropped wing—and sad will be the fall thereof. So mote it be! [Dow, Jr.

CONNETICUT CONGRESSMEN. The official vote shows the election of L. P. Waldo, democrat, in the 1st district by 7344 votes to 7327 for C. Chapman, whig, 28 scattering—the election of Walter Booth, democrat, in the 2d district, by 6672 to 6532 for J. F. Babcock, whig, 264 scattering—the election of Chauncey F. Cleveland, democrats in the 3d district, by 6140 to 5992 for J. A. Rockwell, whig, 27 scattering—and the election of T. B. Butler, whig, in the 4th district, by 8172 to 7028 for N. H. Wildman, democrat, 676 scattering.

RAIL ROAD TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the proceedings of a meeting held at the U. S. Hotel, Boston, on the 19th ult., relative to the construction of a Rail Road from St. Louis to San Francisco. We find among the names of those taking part in the meeting, several who have for many years been distinguished for their active interests in Rail Road enterprises—such as E. H. Derby and P. P. F. Degrand.

The plan, as proposed in an address read by Mr. Degrand, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, is that a company be chartered by Congress, to construct a Rail Road from St. Louis to San Francisco, with a capital of $100,000,000, and that this company, after having paid in $2,000,000, shall have the right to borrow U. States 6 per cent. stock, to such an amount (not exceeding $98,000,000,) as may be sufficient to finish the road and carry it into full operation, with a double track. Also that Congress give to this company a strip of the public lands, 10 miles wide on the north side of the road, and the land for the bed of the road, and for depots, and the right to take from the public lands, wood, gravel, stone, iron, and other materials, necessary to construct the road.

To secure the loan of the United States stock, made to the company, and to secure the carrying forward, in good faith, of the contract made with the company, the United States may, if they desire it, take a mortgage of the road and its appurtenances; take one-third of the stock, and appoint one-third of the directors, following the precedent practised by the State of Massachusetts, in the case of the Boston and Albany road, (commonly called the Western Rail Road,) in which case, as in the contemplated charter, the railroad company do provide punctually for the payment of the interest on the public funds loaned to them, and also are to provide, and are providing, by a sinking fund, (and occasionally by extinguishment by purchase,) for the payment at maturity, of the principal of the public loan.

The $98,000,000 of the United States 6 per cent. stock, loaned to the company, being coupon stock, payable in London, will (as have the Massachusetts sterling 5's, in the case of the Western Road,) furnish, at any time of need, exchange on England, to be sent there in lieu of specie, and operate as additional capital, to be used by the citizens of the United States.

The $98,000,000 of United States stock, loaned to the company (being made payable at the rate of $2,000,000 per annum, after 50 years,) will be paid off, by the company, with perfect ease, either by actual profits, or by the creation of new stock, to represent the amount paid off.

The address says that the moment this railroad is made, it will be the great thoroughfare for the mail, and for passengers from Europe to the Pacific and to India. The saving of interest (by the saving of time,) and the saving of insurance, for gold and silver and for valuable goods, will secure to the Nation a great profit and a vast trade.

The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco is 1600 miles. The proposed road to absorb the $100,000,000 must cost $66,666 per mile, fully equipped.

Among the advantages of the scheme, the following are enumerated:—

Thus fortified, with tangible means, the road will be built in five years. *When built, its very existence will defend our possession on the Pacific. It will avert all danger of Indian wars, north and south of its line.* Upon its bed, *a telegraphic wire will enable the Government to issue its orders* to California and to Oregon with the rapidity of lightning, and will transmit individual correspondence with the same electric speed.

In case of a declaration of war against the United States by a European power, the instantaneous transmission of the news and of the implements of war, including even seamen, to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would give us the command of the trade of our enemy in the India seas, and enable us to protect our own.

The cost of this railroad will be more than repaid by the *additional value* which it will impart to the public lands west of Missouri.

Employing iron and other materials, exclusively American, will give life and animation at once to a great mass of industry now lying dormant.

The plan now proposed will finish the road in the short space of five years, because the money will be easily obtained by the sale of U. States stocks.

It is estimated that, by this road, an express train would run from Boston to San Francisco —3000 miles—in five days, and that the fare in the first class of cars would be only $60, and half that amount in the second class.

The pamphlet before us is full of instructive matter, apart from the special object for which it was issued. The outline of this plan was suggested by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the U. States last winter.

We like the idea of a Rail Road from St. Louis to San Francisco; but we do *not* like the idea of a United States loan of $98,000,000 to accomplish the object. It would be the entering wedge to infinite mischief.

However, upon that point, we need not trouble ourself or our readers—*the loan will never be granted.* If the success of this scheme depends upon the aid of the United States, it will come into the world still-born. We should think Mr. Degrand's long experience and observation would have taught him this fact.—[Argus.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON. A new Taylor organ is to be established in Washington. The story goes, that Mr Gales of the Intelligencer, hearing of the design, waited on the President to inquire as to its object. The General replied that before leaving New Orleans he promised Mr. Bullitt the Government patronage; was sorry to disappoint the Intelligencer—but as a recompense, would "try to find time *to write for it!*" Mr. Gales, who has a quick perception of the ridiculous, seized his hat and bolted for the open air—and was afterwards found supporting himself by the fence in convulsions of laughter, which threatens to end in vertigo. By medical advise, Mr. Gales' friends forbear any allusion to the subject in his presence. [Post.

WELL PUT. The Boston Republican (free-soil paper) says:

"An improvement has recently been made in the Microscope, which greatly increases its power. Perhaps the new instrument will be able to "detect" some indication of freesoil in the northern Taylor press since the pronunciamento.—Doubtful though."

THE CAUSE OF IT.—"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you that you had but six hours to live." "Yes, doctor, you did, but I did not take the dose you left for me."

SWINE. An immense number of swine have been brought to the Brighton market this spring. It is estimated that 30,000 have arrived there within the last six weeks. There were 5000 there on Tuesday. Several large droves arrived last evening from Ohio, having been on the road 60 days, having travelled over 600 miles, and were in a fine condition.—Boston Transcript.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 8, 1849.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

In addition to what we said in our last number relative to our principles and our course, we remark that we shall continue to speak out and speak out freely and fearlessly on all views and measures we deem worthy of noticing. We have a political philosophy, a political creed, and shall be decided in defense of our own creed and philosophy, and in support of the party that adheres most faithfully to our creed, viz: that "*all men have equal rights, that government and all its acts should contemplate the good of the whole, and that the people are the only rightful depositories of political power.*

We are disposed to ask very little of government. We want as little government as possible. We like the "*laissez faire*" policy, but when government must speak, we would have its voice imperative.

Laws may be bad, unequal, oppressive, but in this country there is a constitutional remedy, and we hold all but constitutional methods of remedying bad laws, unjustifiable; therefore we say, the laws, while they are laws, whatsoever their character, are to be obeyed. If they are bad, let them in a constitutional and peaceable manner be made good, but *never disobeyed.* Let those, however, who complain of the growing disrespect witnessed in our country to the laws, exert themselves to have such laws as deserve to be respected. These views we have no doubt will be regarded by every member of our Legislature, about to assemble at the Capital of this State, not to create monopolies, grant exclusive privileges, and attend to mere local interests, regardless of the interest of the whole State, *which they have no right to do,* but to *improve* the laws, to make new ones if *needed* to protect the rights of the community, and such as the people can *understand,* and to promote the public weal.

We may have, hereafter, to point out some defects in our legislation, and to complain of the moral and intellectual qualifications of those we select to be legislators; but we merely remark in this place that *the people* are responsible for all the acts of their representatives. When those acts are wrong, the people have nobody but themselves to blame. Are not the people sovereign?

The remedy for faithless and ignorant representatives of the people, is for the people themselves to become enlightened and virtuous, and well instructed in governmental affairs. The people are the sovereign, but, as in the case of a vicious, ignorant individual ruler, if unhappily, this sovereign is miserably educated, the government will not prosper, and hence all the difficulties. Interested politicians will tell him he is wondrous wise, that he knows what he is about, and that he may always follow his own inclination, and thus by their pernicious flattery puff up his vanity, set him to swaggering, and finally do with him as they please. In fact, designing politicians will continually strive to fool the sovereign people till they succeed in becoming his agents, and can administer government for their own particular interests. This we know is plain language to the sovereign; he may resent it if he will, dismiss us from court if he will, but we shall neither flatter nor deceive him. So long as we are one of his counselors, as every individual is, we shall tell him the truth, and run the risk of his displeasure. We have no ends but honest ones to gain; we ask no patronage that we do not deserve. But we rejoice that the sovereign is becoming more enlightened, is getting his eyes opened. So that in selecting his *agents* he will exercise his own unprejudiced judgment—and then woe to *lop-rollers.*

MIND THE STANDARD OF MAN.

"Could I in stature reach the pole,
Or grasp creation in my span,
I'd still be measured by my soul.
The mind's the standard of the man."

What truth was ever uttered more evident to the unprejudiced mind than this—"The mind's the standard of the man?" It is the distinctive feature of man's organization. Were it not for this, he would be leveled to the rank of a mere brute; man's mentality, then, is the only thing which ought to be regarded as a subject of superior respect and esteem.

The very moment we estimate him by any other criterion, we are offering an insult to his nature. We are erecting a standard which sensible people will regard as an indignity cast, not only on themselves, but, also, on the Being who made them to differ from the forms of animated matter, below them in the scale of creation.

But we cannot disguise the fact that this standard has not been regarded in the world. Time was when a Lowe or a Bacon was distinguished by the dress he wore. And hundreds bowed the servile knee to the purple and fur of him who boasted greatness on account of his pedigree or riches.

But that standard has, in a great measure, become obsolete, and but few remnants of it yet remain. We occasionally see its "ghost displaying his shrunk shanks," in the form of a driver or footman trimmed in gold lace, as the carriage of some "up-town" nabob rolls along the streets of our cities.

This, after all, is worth something, for it seems to mark the victims of folly, so that the wise and intelligent may look on them with detestation and pity. Detestation that there are any so near the door of animality, that they glory in a badge *to* distinguish their downfall; and pity, that the high and holy attribute of man should be put aside for the degrading paraphernalia of the lower passions.

Riches, in this age of the world, seems to be the distinctive characteristic, and among a large class, the universal standard of estimation.—This is the power to which all are aiming, and bending every energy of their nature. And why? Because it brings respect. There is no disguising the fact; it is too apparent. But how unworthy of the notice of any person who has a just appreciation of man's character.

We say to all mechanics and laboring men as well as others—*improve the mind*—the true standard of estimation. Endeavor to understand your own organization, mental and physical—yield to none in your desire for truth and knowledge.

There is a time coming when man will not be measured by those things extraneous to his nature; and, whether he has riches or not, will be regarded as a trifling matter of inquiry.

Improve the mind, then, for whether you are respected by this class or not, can make no difference. You will have raised yourself in the estimation of all, whose esteem is worth obtaining; and exalted yourself to a pinnacle from whence you can look at the folly and vain pursuits of your fellow men, with sovereign contempt; and regard their mere external symbols of rank, with feelings kindred to those on beholding the elegant trappings of some caparisoned steed in a circus or a show.

MAY—REFLECTIONS.

A variety of significations are given to the name of the fifth month, *May,* derived from the Latin *Majors,* by different nations and languages, such as pretty, agreeable, beautiful, a virgin, connected with maid or maiden, green, flourishing, a field, meadow, a garden, and by northern nations, the idea of youthful beauty and loveliness is very naturally connected with it, and gave use to its name.

Lives there a human being that can go abroad amid the bloom and fragrance of this bright vernal season, rich with hope and abundant in beauty, that can gaze upon the broad book of nature, changed as it now is from "gloom to glory," and listen to the voice of the rivulet, the silver fountain, and the gurgling stream, as they wind their way to the vast world of waters; or to the rich melody of birds, living their life of music, and not feel the evidence of the handy work of an all wise Being. How delightful, how exhilerating, and what trust does it inspire, while we climb the dizzy summits piled high towards the heavens by the giant arms of nature, and breathe the mountain air, or tread the mossy bank of our mighty rivers, to see the name of Creator imprinted on every leaf and flower. To those who realize this, the glad season of flowers comes upon the soul like a vision of enchantment.—While a thousand fond and endearing associations crowd in upon the mind, winter, with its frost, tempest, and desolation, is uncared for and forgotten.

Some of the ancients, a fine writer informs us, converted nearly the whole of the month of May into holidays. As they saw the young year advancing towards them budding with beauty, and pouring forth bounteous promises of fruits and harvests, they sent out their hearts and voices into the valleys and the meadows to meet and welcome her approach. To go a Maying is not less healthy to the *spirit* than to the *body*—it is a sort of reprieve from the thraldom of busy life—it erases the canker of care from our hearts by sending them abroad among the green leaves—it enables the hardy sons of toil to shake hands with the fair goddess of the season—and as they pluck the blossoming bough amid freshness and fragrance—the music of birds and the sounds of human happiness—it brings them into direct and grateful communion with that benignant Deity, whom they have been too apt to view through the medium of gloomy and mysterious superstition. This is to render it a religious festival in the finest sense of the word, such as was observed and felt over the west of Europe for many long and happy centuries—and which in England in the time of James I, was legalized by a special act authorizing May games and morris-dances even on a Sunday.—(T. Tisk.)

Where is the heart that does not feel a joyful throb when the imagination is suffered to wander back to the Mays of antiquity, with their sunny skies, bubbling graves, sparkling waters, and rejoicing creatures—when the symbol of spring was crowned with triumphant garlands, and escorted through the streets by banners, music, and dancing. But how revolting the reflection that all this bloom of happiness was blighted by the withering hand of the puritans; wise in almost everything else, and that after suppressing all other popular amusements, they "proceeded to denounce May poles and morris-dances as the devil's standards, which all those who follow—do it unto damnation."—Strange indeed that professors of religion should deem it irreligious to pour forth the grateful heart to the Deity amid the sublime glories of his own creation.

Why should we have no idea of devotion except in the house of God—and even there very little except to the house itself, or those it contains? Do our anti-smiling friends who hang their heads like the bulrush, think their Deity more likely *to* be found in a building made with hands, than in the midst of the unequaled glories of His own imperishable works? Else why do they decry the amusements of this glad season of joy and rejoicing, oppose the merry dance, proscribe a smile, and convert the muscles of the face to bands of iron? Whenever and wherever amusements have been proscribed—then and there has man degenerated to the barbarian and the savage. Count all therefore the *enemies* of human happiness, who would deprive us of the innocent gayeties and amusements of human life.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. This body adjourned without taking any action on the subject of the sale of intoxicating drinks, or changing the law in relation to capital punishment.

THE "PROTECTION" HUMBUG.

The following sensible article, illustrated by striking facts, we find in the New York Journal of Commerce. Our great country is progressing safely and gloriously under the present democratic policy. Would it not be absurdity and madness to break up the wise system of measures, and venture upon the perilous sea of experiment and confusion?

THE TARIFF.—"Vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side." Our New England friends may study Shakspeare to advantage, especially the above lines, when seeking for higher duties. I see in the Southern papers frequent notices of manufacturing towns being laid out, factories built, and every indication of New England industry and perseverence being rapidly transferred to our Southern and Western States. Let me tell our New England friends that they have much more to dread from competition at home than from abroad. Only increase the Tariff above the present average, and they would find that not only the North, but the whole South and West would rush into the manufacturing business, which, in the end, would prove destructive alike to the interests of individuals and the country. The present increase of manufacturing capital and manufactories is gradual, but sure, all over the country, indicating a most healthy state of things, and disproving altogether the assertion of politicians and the political press, that the factory interest of the country is depressed and languishing.

The truth is, we are rapidly forcing the world from our markets.

Take the article of calicoes. We now monopolize this whole trade,—a trade which but a few years since, the English had the whole control of. Very few cotton goods of this style are now imported at all, and we are fast getting the *knack* of making the finer dress muslins. Of muslin de laines, we probably manufacture, at a good profit, too, far more than we import. Of cloths there is not one bale of English entered at the Custom House, where there was one hundred five years ago. It is true the English have found great competitors in the French and Germans, who, together with our own mills, have nearly driven every piece of English cloth out of the market.

The English are also losing their great hosiery trade with us, the Germans beating them most decidedly in this article. So with many other articles. In fact, our English competitors are fast losing a market which they have had the almost exclusive monopoly of for years; and a steady perseverance on our part, not depending too much on government aid, but more on our natural energies, perseverance, and mechanical skill, will in time not only give us our "home market," but the markets of the world. It is the last we want, not only for our manufactured articles, but our agricultural products also. A high tariff can never secure us either.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.—The Convention in Kentucky, for the revision of the Constitution of the State, assembled at Frankfort on Wednesday, the 25th ult.

The friends of gradual emancipation held a meeting in Frankfort on the 21st, preparatory to the assembling of the Convention, and appointed a numerous delegation to attend that body. Resolutions were also adopted, favoring gradual emancipation with colonization, not to extend, however, to the present slave population; and providing that the constitution be so framed that whenever public sentiment should demand such a change, it might be effected without calling a convention.

The Convention was organized on the morning of the 28th, by the election of Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon, as President. Some 150 delegates were in attendance, 29 counties being represented.

The only account of the doings of the Convention which has reached us, is contained in the following telegraphic despatch to the New York papers:

"After organizing, the Convention adopted the following propositions:

1st. That hereditary slavery, as it exists among us, is contrary to the rights of mankind—opposed to the fundamental principles of a free government, inconsistent with a state of sound morality, and hostile to the prosperity of the commonwealth, and therefore ought not to be perpetuated.

2d. Any scheme of emancipation adopted ought to be prospective, operating upon the negroes born after the adoption of the scheme.

The following points were recommended to be inserted in the new constitution:

1st. Absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into Kentucky. 2d. That complete power should be lodged with the people of Kentucky to perfect, under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of the slaves."

NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis New Era, speaking of the progress of anti-slavery sentiment in the slave States, says: "In our own State there can remain no doubt but what this great question of gradual emancipation of slavery will soon be made, and will have to be met."

The people of Shelby County have passed the following resolutions, and appointed a committee to back them:

1. *Resolved,* That it is not our desire nor intention to aid or countenance by the Constitution, nor by law, to liberate any slaves now in Kentucky.

2. *Resolved,* That we regard domestic slavery as a political evil, the removal of which would greatly promote the economical interests, as well as social advantages of the State.

3. *Resolved,* That we earnestly recommend the speedy adoption of some system of emancipation, which shall not interfere with relations of master and slave, now in existence.

☞ The Lady's Book for May contains, in all, 72 pages of reading from 50 contributors; and 23 Engravings. The reading matter of the Lady's Book is of a much higher order than that which fills our large newspapers, and cheap pamphlets. It should be a welcome visitor in every family.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The plates in the May number are numerous and of a high order. The subjects are "Ruth and Boaz"—"The Doves"—"Nazareth"—"Dan Tucker in Love"—Horsemen—Fashions. Power's Greek Slave. The latter is a representation of the statue which has been so much admired.

☞ The Roxbury Gazette says—"The triumph of the whig party serves only to mark the the period of its culmination and the commencement of its decline."

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax the 3d inst., bringing one week later news from Europe. The news was conveyed by telegraph for the associated press of Boston in season for their issue of the 4th.

ENGLAND. Nothing of importance from England. A commercial treaty is about to be formed between England and France, the leading features of which will be the free admission of brandy, wine, and fruit from France, and coal, iron, and twist from England. The advantages are to be reciprocal.

IRELAND. From Ireland we have the usual quantity of misery and crime; but there is nothing of special importance.

FRANCE. The French Government have come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope at Rome. A force of 14,000 has already sailed from Cevita Vecchia. The President of the Council says that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal government to the Roman people.

GERMANY. Germany is still in a state of great confusion. The Prussian government is said to have obtained the assent of a few of the small states to the assumption of the imperial dignity by the King; but these form only a small part of the States of Germany. Austria is violently opposed to the assumption, and also France and Russia. The relations of Austria are assuming a warlike appearance however desirous the German Court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz Court.

ITALY. Italy is still in indiscribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany there has been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently the Dictator is now the prisoner. The landing of the French will doubtless put an end to the Roman Republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope.

SICILY. Venice is besieged by the Austrians by sea and land, and must surrender. In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a dreadful battle took place on Good Friday, between the Napolitans and the Swiss troops, and the people of Catania, which continued all night and ended in the defeat of the Catanians. Great numbers of them were killed and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resistance. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success.

The latest accounts from Florence leave no reason to doubt but that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has returned to his capital.

It is reported that the revolutionary government of Leghorn has been overturned by the people—as that of Florence has been before it.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian Empire is in as great difficulty as ever, for it is clear, from the retreat of all the divisions of the Austrian Army towards Pesth, that they have been repulsed by the Hungarians. The great struggle now is for the possession of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, which the Austrians have besieged for several weeks, and which the Hungarians are endeavoring to relieve. If they should succeed, the cause of Austria will be desperate in Hungary. The imperial army besieging Comorn is now exposed to a threefold attack from the north and south, and the garrison of the fortress itself.

DENMARK. The Danish entrenchments near the Dupel had been attacked and carried by the Saxon and Bavarian troops. The loss of the Germans in this affair is estimated at 150 to 200 men. Several additional captures have been made by the Danish vessels, and it is stated that German emigrant ships will not be employed.

INDIA. The details of the battle of Goojerat confirm the report by the Indian Mail of the 17th of March, of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The British captured 53 of the 59 guns which the Sikhs brought into action, together with all their camp magazine, ammunition, &c. The loss on the part of the British was 5 officers and 92 men killed. The war of the Punjaub is considered at an end.

CHINA. The news from Hong Kong is to the 27th of February. The dispute about opening the city gates of Canton was going on, but there was a general confidence that the stipulations of the treaty of Nankin, would be enforced.

Trade in India and China was in a satisfactory state.

☞ The Oxford Democrat makes the *amende honorable.* Friend Millett, here's our ☞.—[Lowell Vox Populi.]

And ours, too. By the way, though, Millett, what have you been doing?—[Boston Weekly Museum.]

Don't ask foolish questions, Mr. Museum, it makes us——blush.

By the way, the Museum continues as beautiful in appearance and as well filled as ever. It has recently added a new attraction in the form of a picture gallery, containing correct and well finished likenesses of some of the prominent men of the country. We consider it a very attractive feature. The last number contains a likeness of Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Putnam & Mellen, 27 Devonshire St., Publishers. Terms—$2 a year in advance.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS. The Governor has nominated EDWIN S. HOVEY, of East Thomaston, Register of Probate for Lincoln County.

WENDELL P. SMITH, Sheriff, Cumberland County.

The Ohio Statesman, alluding to M. Squier, appointed Charge to Gautemala, says that *modes* are in great demand for California—*asses* for foreign missions.

CANADA AFFAIRS. A despatch, dated Montreal, May 3, says that, since the issue of the address of the British party, calling upon the people to preserve order, no more riots have occurred.

The organization of the various boards for ulterior purposes, should news from England render further action necessary, is going rapidly on.

The military still continue to guard the place of meeting of the Parliament, and also the government offices.

Several French addresses expressive of confidence in the Ministry, have been presented to Lord Elgin.

It was reported in the morning that the Governor would return, but he did not. It is believed that no further violence will be shown him.

The ministry have sustained a quasi defeat. In the Legislative council during the last three days, the ministerial partisans have been trying to get up an address to the Governor similar in its tone to that presented by the Assembly.—But they have failed in their object. To-day, by a majority of only one, the debate on the matter was postponed for a fortnight, in order to get a full house.

It is said that the Upper Canada radicals have refused to allow the sittings of the House to be transferred to Quebec.

CONNECTICUT. The two branches of the Legislature, in joint ballot the 3d inst., elected Governor and other State officers. Mr. Trumbull, whig, was chosen Governor by a small majority—one account says 12, and another 5 votes. The Senate has a whig majority of 5 or 6; but in the House a union of the democrats and free soilers has put the whigs in a minority. All the officers of the House are either democrats or free soilers. In the election of State officers, however, in joint ballot, all the whig candidates have been chosen, with the exception of the State Treasurer. That officer, it is said, the democrats have elected.

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Enquirer claims the election of 12 democrats and 1 whig to the next Congress—two districts to be heard from. Several despatches state that "the whigs will probably have but one member of Congress."

It will be seen, says the Boston Post, that our despatch says the democrats *claim* Jeremiah Morton, the whig candidate chosen over lone star Pendleton in the 9th district; and if Morton votes with the democrats, they will not have even one member—admitting the reports be correct. Really the Old Dominion is not disposed to render the administration much assistance.

The following rich morsel is from the Boston Post.

Brown and his wife were walking out last evening, when they met a man who had the misfortune to lose a "peeper." "Why is that man an abolitionist?" said Brown. Mrs. Brown "didn't know, but rather thought it was because he couldn't *see both sides.*" "Good," said Brown, "but that isn't it—it is because he is a man of one *eye, dear.*" Mrs. Brown fainted.

A CALIFORNIA DOCTOR.—A letter in the New York papers from a physician in California, by the name of Cory, gives a glowing account of the gold region, and a gold region it must prove to him, if his account be true—*eight* dollars a visit, and mileage in proportion, with a chance to dig up a few thousand in his leisure hours—being located near the diggins. Of the country, and the chances for accumulation, he says:

"This is the richest gold country on the face of the earth: gold almost seems to me like a worthless toy. Any one who has not ten or twenty pounds of it is looked upon as a poverty stricken man. The first month I was at the mines, myself and brother dug three thousand dollars worth, after which the digging became poor. * * * Several men got into a ravine, where they dug $15,000 to $20,000 in two or three weeks, of most beautiful gold, in round and flat masses, weighing $1 to $2 each piece. I have seen several pieces weighing 2, 3, and 8 pounds."

From one cart load of dirt, he says, as much as five and a half pounds of gold have been obtained. He sums up by saying, that owing to the great expense of living there, he has netted only about 260 ounces of gold. He, however, expresses his determination not to leave the country with less than $100,000, which he expects to realize in about three years time.

STAND FROM UNDER!—The lightning that has been striking down the office holders for the last two months elsewhere, made a bee-line for Portland on Saturday, and severed the head of the surveyor of the Port, BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., from his body. He is the first martyr in this section to the no-party administration, but it is intimated that others are on the block. The people at Washington are getting a taste for blood.

No charges were made against Mr. Kingsbury; and his services have been sufficiently acceptable to induce nearly all the whig importing merchants of Portland to petition President Polk to reappoint him, at the expiration of his commission last January.—[Argus.

William R. Noble, Engineer, has recently surveyed a route for a Railroad from Dixfield, through Carthage and Weld to Phillips, but found the route impracticable on account of the severe grade. The Phillips folks, with their usual zeal, are determined to get out somewhere, and have engaged the same gentlemen to survey a route from Phillips, through AVON, STRONG, and Farmington, to intersect with the projected roads from Lewiston to Bartlett's Corner.—Farmington Chronicle.

FROM CALIFORNIA. The elections for delegates to the Convention for forming a provisional constitution, had taken place, and meetings had been held to express public opinion on the subject of slavery; and an unanimous sentiment, it is said, was expressed against slave labor.—[Traveller.

Why should ladies be punctual? Because when they are little behind they make it up in a bustle.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES. By the arrival of the Danish barque Alladin, we have the British Packet to the 10th of March. The Packet of the 10th contains the following article in relation to political affairs: [Ex.

"It is understood that the last packet for England was the bearer of despatches from Mr. Southern for H. M.'s government, forwarding a project of convention delivered to him by the Argentine government, with a view to the final settlement of the pending difficulties between the two countries. As this project is, we believe, nothing more than the Hood convention accommodated to the present position of Great Britain in the question of La Plata, and is upon the whole in perfect unison with repeated declarations of H. M.'s government in and out of parliament, we cannot but cherish the sanguine hope that it will speedily lead to the re-establishment of those relations of cordial friendship which in an evil hour were so recklessly interrupted.

The negotiations between this government and the French diplomatic agent, Admiral Leprédour, do not appear to have been yet brought to a close. But the general impression is, that, if they do not eventuate in the immediate arrangement of the question with France, they will effectually prepare the way for the attainment of that result, producing in the meantime, a formal cessation of hostilities on the other side of the river."

The British Packet of March 3, says there has been a quarrel between the Jesuits and the authorities of Montevideo, and the former have been ejected from the building they occupied.

Senor Melchor Pacheco y Obes has returned to Montevideo from Brazil, having according to the British Packet, been sent for from his exile, for the express purpose of evincing a determination to resist by force any attempt to arrive at an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties.

THE CANADA TROUBLES.

We continue our extracts in relation to the recent troubles in Canada, and the causes which led to this violent outbreak and shameful destruction of property, and papers that cannot be replaced. Every day makes more and more manifest the intense hatred that exists between the two races—the French and the English.

The attack on Mr. Lafontaine's house has been mentioned. A writer in the Montcal Gazette says:—

A more desolating scene could not be conceived than that which presented itself to the writer, when the mob had left the house. Every door and window was broken in; the stair railing smashed to atoms, and the stairs disfigured. In the drawing room, large and elegant engravings and modern furniture, were all broken and destroyed, and lay a heap of rubbish on the middle of the floor. Every parlor and bedroom of the house presented the same pitiable condition. On the floor of the library were piled cart loads of books, some of which were partially burnt. In a side room was a quantity of glass and decanters, all smashed to pieces. Wines of various kinds had evidently shared the same fate, from various odors in the room. Mr. Lafontain's family were all away, and no person was hurt.

The Herald gives a full report of the meeting held in the Champ de Mars. Full 3000 persons were in attendance. The speeches turned almost wholly upon the enormity of the proposed compensation for rebellion losses, and Lord Elgin was by no means exempted from the strongest kind of censure, not to say insult.

Several Resolutions were passed, and the following petition adopted:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:—

The humble petition of the undersigned, your Majesty's loving subjects resident in the Province of Canada.

SHEWETH:—That your Majesty's representative in this province, the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal assent to a bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects, acting under the orders of your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired your Majesty's loyal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquility of the province. That your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's royal authority, and the insult to themselves, an outrage and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, which strikes at the foundation of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

And they humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the Government of this province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the state, or honor to your Majesty. And that your Majesty will also disallow the said bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man, who in the time of trial, stood forth to defend your Majesty's crown and dignity.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

G. MOFFATT, Chairman.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Brig Stephen G. Bass, Capt. Winchester, arrived at N. York, brings advices to the 13th ult. from St. Domingo City. When he sailed, President Soulouque was within sixteen miles of the city, with an army of twenty thousand well disciplined troops. He had taken all the towns on his march, and was expected to attack the city in a day or two.—The inhabitants were taking every possible means of leaving the city. A number of British vessels were crowded with refugees, and a large quantity of money and valuable property had been placed in the houses of the American and British consuls. The city was almost entirely deserted of women and children, and no doubt it is by this time in the possession of Soulouque, and, from the character of the man, it is supposed much blood has been shed. Capt. W. had much difficulty in getting a clearance and enough provisions for his voyage.

TEXAS. In Texas, a place called "The Point," in Panola county, a bloody scene occurred lately. Some men were playing cards. Two of them, a doctor and a young man, fell out, and concluded to have a fight with their fists—went out, stripped themselves, and the young man declined. They then resumed their game. After playing awhile, the young man said he was willing "to fight with knives," whereupon, the doctor commenced on him. After a few mutual stabs, the doctor killed him. His brother then took it up, and was also killed. The other brothers of the two, of whom there were in all, eight, now attacked the doctor and killed him.

☞ Miss Letitia S. Blaisdell, who poisoned a family at New Boston N. H., has been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of August next.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree conceeding to christians the privilege of filling the highest office in his dominions, even that of pacha or vizier. The Turks are progressing.

The church in the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia include the emperor Nicholas in their public prayers, according to his order, which cannot well be resisted, since his troops occupy the territory. It was expected that Bem, from his victory at Cronstadt, would take the road to Bucharest, and excite the Wallachians and Osmanlis to take up arms against the Muscovites. A suspected or discovered alliance between Austria and Russia, sacrificing Turkey for the sake of Russian aid to Austria against Italians and Hungarians, has caused the Porte to recall its ambassador from Vienna, and the Austrian ambassador has also left Constantinople. These are warlike symptoms; and we may ere long see Poles, Hungarians and Turks fighting against Russia and Austria combined. The contest may be long and bloody, though we are accustomed to hear that the Turkish power is crumbling, and that the czar has but to reach forth his hand to take Constantinople. Peace societies can find nothing to cheer them in the aspect of northern Europe.

Two real living ourang outangs have arrived in Salem, of large size and in fine health. Coming at a very favorable season of the year, they will undoubtedly live and gratify public curiosity. Quite a number of the larger animals of the ape tribe have been exhibited in this country under the name of the ourang outang; but we learn from a physician who has visited the animals that these are of a distinct species, and so nearly allied to humanity as to make one feel quite monkeyfied at the resemblance. They sit upon a chair, eat with a spoon, are very neat, (in which respect all their prototypes do not resemble them) and the male is quite jealous upon his lady's receiving the slightest attention from visitors, and defends her from insults with a stick which he uses with the dexterity of a swordsman. We understand that Barnum has already been telegraphed with the news of their arrival, and the public will no doubt soon have an opportunity of beholding them. [Post.

EARLY POTATOES.—We feel it a duty, to impress upon our readers the necessity of pursuing the plan of early planting for potatoes. The foreign journals for February, are full of testimony on this subject, and the experience of farmers and others of the vicinity of N. Y. corroborates that of experiments abroad. Early plantings, and particularly of the earlier kinds of potatoes, have not suffered as yet from disease, and as many of these kinds are good keepers, the plan should be pursued.—Hallowell Gazette.

The Portland Argus says,—We learn that the Portland Steam Packet Company, are about putting two first class side-wheeled steamboats on the line between that city and Boston—to leave for Boston every evening about half past seven o'clock, on the arrival of the evening train of cars from the east—and to arrive from Boston every morning in season for the passengers to take the morning train east, seven and a half o'clock A M.

NEW THEATRE. Mr. F. C. J. Smith is about converting a portion of his building in Union street, (known as Concert Hall,) to the purposes of Theatrical amusements, and also as a Museum. There are to be additions made to the building for these purposes, and the workmen are now busily engaged to that end. The contract for the completion of the building, finishes it in June, and we are told it will be done within the time named. [Argus.

NEW EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—It is stated that Col. Albert, Chief of the Bureau of Topographical engineers, contemplates sending an expeditions under Capt. Stansbury to explore the country in the vicinity of the great Salt Lake. It will be accompanied by Lieut Emory whose journal of the march of the army of the West to California has become sowidely known. Philad. North American.

FAILURE. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has failed for $250,000, and is said to be able to pay only a trifling amount of his vast liabilities. Most of this money is said to have been spent in building churches and Chapels. The fortune of Mrs. Doane, formerly Mrs. Perkins, of Boston, is not involved in this crash. Her income is said to be $12,000 per annum.

A large fat Bear was killed in this town on Tuesday last. He had been committing depredations in the way of hacking sheep for some time. A party turned out consisting of 50 or 60 persons, who chased and surrounded him in a swamp—he was fired at and killed. He weighed when dressed, 2?3 pounds.—Dover Observer.

The New York Courier and Enquirer estimates that at least $3,000,000 have been forwarded to California in coin, besides goods.—The return has been nothing in comparison. At the highest computation, there has not been $300,000 of California gold received in return. It is believed, however, the current will set the other way shortly.

☞ Specie is flowing into New York from the West in considerable amounts. The receipts are not less than half a million per week. A large proportion of this specie is in foreign coin, including considerable silver.

A Hoosier purchased in San Francisco $5 worth of pins and needles; he carried them to Sutter's Fort, and there sold $500 worth, and wrote back to a friend that he had 2000 worth on hand still.

When a person feels that he has not the ability to make another steem him, he almost hates him.—[Marquis de Vauvenargues.

☞ The city government of Portland have voted to invite President Taylor to visit that city.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

At market 800 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working Oxen, 47 Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep, and 5000 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra at $6,75; first quality, $6,50; second quality, $6,25; third quality, 5,75.

Working Oxen—Full $80, 100, 123, and $125.

Cows and Calves—$45, 48, 53, 57, and $65.

Sheep—Sales at $3,75 an 4 $3—and lot of 67 extra at $8.

Swine—4 and 4 1-4—at retail, 5 and 5 1-2c.

OXFORD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The next session of this Association will be held in the Congregational Meeting House, at South Paris, the *twelfth* day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

An Address may be expected from JACOB W. BROWN, of Albany.

There will be a Report on School Houses, by Thomas Chase, of Buckfield; also, one on Moral Education, by Rev. G. K. Shaw, of Paris.

A discussion may be expected of the following Resolution:

Resolved, "That Emulation should be encouraged as a means of instruction in our Common Schools."

Ample arrangements have been made to furnish with free entertainment all teachers who may attend.

F. P. HINDS, Secretary.

South Paris, 5th April, 1849.

Common School Advocate please copy.

For all kinds of goods suited to those who are providing Outfits for California, from Clothing to a six-barrelled Revolving Pistol, Oak Hall, Boston, seems to keep the lead, as the cheapest and greatest place in the Union. It is also unrivalled for every variety of Furnishing Goods for Travelers, Gentlemen who stay at home, Boys Clothing, &c., &c. See the advertisement in another column. 3m18

Astonishing Cure of Consumption!

BELFAST, Me., *June*, 1845.

DR. DEADLEE—SIR—Mr. Clark of Palmyra, Me., a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad Cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors, who prescribed for him—but was finally told

HE COULD NOT GET WELL!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington st., sole Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

May 1, 1849. 4w32—optDFBB

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 25th ult., by John Bennett, Esq., Mr. Horace Edgerly to Miss Urana B. Swan, both of this town.

DEATHS.

In Turner, Marcia Ann Pratt, aged 17; 15th ult., Priscilla, daughter of the late Cushing Phillips, aged 28 years; 21st ult., Jairus Allen, aged 64; 21st ult., Hiram, son of Hiram Clark, Esq., aged 4 years.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE Summer Session of this School will commence on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue eleven weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, PRINCIPAL.
AARON YOUNG, JR., INSTRUCTOR IN NATURAL SCIENCE.
Miss ZILPAH W. BARKER, ASSISTANT.
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, TEACHER OF MUSIC AND DRAWING.
WILLIAM A. RUST, M. D., LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

TUITION—$1,50, 3,00, 4,00, 4,50.
BOARD, in families for males, $1,50; females, $1,25 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The recent accession to the Institute, of the extensive Collection of Dr. Young, and the engagement of his services as Instructor in Natural Science, will be hailed, by the friends of the Institution, with entire satisfaction. A neat and commodious Laboratory and Lecture room is fitting up, also rooms for the deposit of his Cabinet of Minerals, Shells, Plants, &c., embracing several thousand specimens.

During the ensuing Session (commencing the first Monday of June, 1849) a Course of about Fifty Lectures will be given on the Botany of Maine.

For particulars apply to Hon. Stephen Emery, President of Trustees, or to the Principal.

South Paris, April 27, 1848. 6w1

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th day of June next, and continue eleven weeks.

The Institution is under the charge of J. G. EVELETH, A. B., who will be assisted by competent and experienced Teachers.

Accomplished and faithful Teachers in Music, Drawing and Penmanship are employed to take charge of those branches.

No efforts will be wanting on the part of the Trustees or Teachers to make this School delightful and thorough.

Tuition, 3 to $4, per term, without deductions for absences.

Board, for males, $1,50; for females, $1,25, without extra charges. H. G. COLE, *President.*

Norway, May 1, 1849. 5w1

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the seventh assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 11th day of June next.

WASHINGTON LONG,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, May 7, 1849. 1

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—To the Sheriff's of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties:

Greeting.

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods or Estate of AMBROSE HARRIMAN, of Paris in the County of Oxford, yeoman, ABRAHAM HARRIMAN, of Lebanon in the County of York, yeoman, and ANDREW HATHAWAY and DEXTER B. PERRY, of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the value of two hundred dollars; and summon the said defendants, if they may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justices of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1847, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto THEOPHILUS S. PIKE, of Lyon in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in a plea of the cause for that the said Defendants at said Paris on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, by their promissory note of that date of them signed by their joint and several names, promised the Plaintiff to pay him or his order, the sum of one hundred dollars in six months from next, and now passed, with interest. Yet the defendants though often requested, have not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this Writ with your doings thereon.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1847.

Upon the action Theophilus S. Pike v. Ambrose Harriman et als. it was Ordered, that notice be given to the defendants of the pendency of this action by causing an attested copy of the Writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public Newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least, before the next sitting of our District Court to be holden at Paris within and for our said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1848, that they may then and there appear at said Court, and defend if they see fit.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

51 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STEPHEN EMERY,
COUNSELLOR
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 31

D. PORTER STOWELL,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
DIRECT APPEAL
TO
All Purchasers of Shawls
AND
SILK GOODS
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES!

The Proprietors of the well known

Silk and Shawl Store,
NO. 2 MILK STREET,
A FEW STEPS FROM WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON.

Have received, per late arrivals from Europe,
500 PACKAGES OF
New Shawls, Silks, Visites, Mantillas, &c.,

From which any Lady or Gentleman can make selection at the *very lowest wholesale prices*, by the single Shawl, Dress Pattern, or in larger quantities.

We have, at the present time, an incomparable assortment of

CASHMERE, BROCHE & VENISE
Long and Square Shawls,
In new and splendid patterns;

BLACK SILK SHAWLS,
Large size and best qualities;

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,
Plain, Damask, Figured, and richly Embroidered, of every quality and price.

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
In black and fancy colors;

PLAID, WOOL, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Imported styles,—and also, choice patterns from the celebrated Bay State Mills.

Another such assortment of Shawls cannot be found elsewhere, and we offer every article fresh from the Manufacturer, at only one small profit over the cost of importation.

SPLENDID BROCKADE FIGD SILKS,

Rich CAMELEON PLAIN and CORDED SILKS, narrow, striped and plaited styles, in beautiful colors.

30 different kinds Of Black Silks,
with rich lustres, and made from pure boiled Silk. We urge as one great inducement, that all Silk Goods and Shawls found at our Establishment are *Full Sizes, Much Wider, and Better Qualities* than any other firm can offer, as we intend to know the make and history of every article sold on our counters. We have also,

Paris Visites, Mantillas, and Sacks,

In elegant new patterns, some of which are richly trimmed and embroidered. Also a good assortment of

BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS AND VELVETS,

which, like our Shawls and Silk Goods, are offered in large or small quantities, at prices that must be gratifying to the purchaser.

Every Stranger visiting Boston can examine our Stock with little trouble and no expense; and cannot know what constitutes a good assortment until they have visited the

Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store,
No. 2 Milk Street,
A few steps from Washington Street.
April 3. 1s 3m 48

THREE SUPERB HORSES,

THE subscriber respectfully submits the following description of his three Superb Horses to the public and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

THE FRENCH TIGER

Was raised in Drummondville, L. C., and was sired by a full blooded French horse called "The French Turk," and his Dam was a Morgan Mare. He was raised by Brown, of Drummondsville; is five years old this grass; is of a beautiful dapple chestnut color, and weighs eleven hundred pounds. In presenting the FRENCH TIGER to the public the subscriber would simply state that he is one of the most powerful horses, so far as speed and bottom, bone and muscle are concerned, he ever owned, and good judges pronounce him a superior animal.

Farmers therefore who wish to raise stock for the market, cannot fail to perceive the advantage to be gained to them by raising a large powerful breed of horses, suitable for any purpose to which horse power can be applied and such as the market demands.

The French breed of horses is not only considered the best for work, but also the fastest.

Persons having breeding Mares are respectfully invited to give this horse a thorough examination before they take a final selection.

YOUNG INDEPENDENCE

Is six years old; weighs about twelve hundred pounds; is a dark bay color, and black mane and tail. He was sired by the *Old Independence*, a horse owned by Johnny the Frenchman, which has stood in Rumford and vicinity the three last seasons, and was said to weigh about 1400 lbs. The *Young Independence* was raised in Lebanon, N. H., and was bought by Welch, of N. H., and stood in Haverhill the year he was four years old, and there proved himself to be one of the best of Horses for stock, and was kept by the subscriber the past Season for the use of Mares at his Stable in Buckfield.

ROYAL OAK

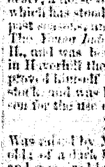
Was raised by Mr. Merrill, of Turner; is seven years old; is a dark Blood bay color, black mane and tail, and was sired by the Quimby horse *Messenger*. His Dam was a Constant Mare of Morgan make, but her blood is unknown to the subscriber. The Quimby horse was sired by the *Old Messenger*, and one of his colts was sold in Hallowell for $500 to a Boston gentleman, and by him to Lyman Towle of Boston, for $1000, and by him to a Philadelphian for $1800—Many other colts of his have been sold at extraordinary prices. The Royal Oak, in 1847, proved himself the fastest Stud Horse in Kennebec County, and in 1848, the fastest in Oxford County, and the subscriber is ready to match him against the fast three in five, with any Stud Horse in Oxford County, for *One Thousand Dollars*. The Royal Oak has trotted a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds, and can do it again.

For places of standing and Terms, see bills.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, April 27, 1849. 5t

The Ratler



WILL stand as follows the coming season, commencing May 7, viz. At the Old Stand, the UPPER MILL, Meadows and Tuesdays, Wednesdays at Bridgham's Mills, Minot; Thursdays at Mechanic Falls; Fridays at Turner; Oxford; Saturdays at Norway and South Paris. The subscriber will say nothing as to the merits of his horse, but refers to his stock who show for themselves.

THOMAS HILBORN.

Paris, April 23, 1849. 5t

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern. This may certify that the subscriber has this day for a valuable consideration given his son,

NATHANIEL W. LIBBY,

a minor, his time to act and trade for himself until he shall be of lawful age. He will claim none of his earnings, and will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. NATHANIEL LIBBY.

Attest—GEO. W. MILLETT.

Paris, April 23, 1849. 5t

L. T. BOOTHBY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
AND
AUCTIONEER.
SOUTH PARIS, ME

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Co-partnership for *Mercantile purposes*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE, making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Trains from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

either at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitations to their Old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently assuring them that they shall not leave dissatisfied.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times:—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmerets, Codingtons and Satinetts, Plain and fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpaccas, Madonna Stripes, Mohair Lustres, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BL'CH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Battings, Gloves, Laces, Edgings; Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and trimmed to order. Bonnet Ribbons; and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Sheet Lead, Zinc. Boots Shoes and Leather. Lamp, and Linseed Oils, Paints, Ground Lead, &c.

Also—*LUMBER* of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—**20,000** lbs. WOOL; **100** Tons of RAGS; **10** Tons of BUTTER; **10,000** Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

HOWE & CO'S
Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally that they will run their Express Tri-weekly between Paris and Portland as follows:

Leave Paris Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. by way of South Paris, Norway, Craigie's Mills and Welchville Villages to Mechanic Falls, and over the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road to Portland. Returning, leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

They will receive and transmit with safety, valuable packages, parcels, bundles, &c., and will forward from Portland to Boston, by Hall & Co's Express, all business entrusted to them for that city.

Merchants and others, desirous of forwarding money, purchasing goods, or selling merchandize of any description, can have their business promptly attended to by leaving their orders at either of our Express Offices, viz:—At J. K. Hammond's Store, Paris Hill; the Factory Store, or at the Post Office, South Paris; Jeremiah Howe's Store, Norway; at the Post Office, Craigie's Mills; Simeon Lane's, Welchville; Carr & Cushman's Store, Mechanic Falls; Hull & Co's, 58 Exchange Street, next door to Cumberland Bank, Portland.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.
AZEL S. TUTTLE.

Paris, April 23, 1849. tf 51

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A *Freight Train* with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.30 A. M.—Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington: Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

The 7.30 A. M. Train from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the Stages for Greenwood and Bethel; Bramford and Andover. The 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. trains will connect daily with Stages for Oxford, Norway, South Paris and Paris; West Minot and Buckfield. tf 51

Ho! for California!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, would respectfully inform the citizens of Oxford County that in connection with his Tailoring Establishment, he has a complete assortment of

Ready Made Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

from one of the first Establishments in the country, suitable for every day and genteel wear for Farmers, Mechanics, and citizens generally, at prices for cash that cannot fail to "suit," as he will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State. The following are a few of the many articles he has for sale:

Overcoats, Cloaks & Sacks,
very cheap.—Brown, blue and black Broadcloth

DRESS COATS.---SACKS
of all qualities, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

CASSIMERES, DOE SKIN, SATINET and other PANTS.

OVERALLS.—VESTS
Of all descriptions and all prices.

SHIRTS.—RED FLANNEL, PLAIN AND Linen bosom Shirts.—Dickeys.—Stock Cravats, &c. &c., together with a large Stock of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins,
Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,
which he will be happy to make to order, and warrant to fit.

He will keep his Stock constantly replenished, so that persons wishing for any Garment can be sure to find it at his Establishment

PETER B. FROST.

Norway Village, April 20, 1849. tf 51

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

J. G. ROUNDS & Co.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The new concern are authorized to settle the business of the firm, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

A. C. DENISON.
CLARK TRUE.
J. G. ROUNDS.

South Paris, April 18th, 1849.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

ANDERSON & ROUNDS,

and have taken the Store formerly occupied by J. G. Rounds & Co., and offer to their friends and patrons a choice and well selected Stock of

American & English Dry Goods,
West India Goods, Groceries and Provisions,

which they will sell on favorable terms.

JAS. ANDERSON,
[1mis52] J. G. ROUNDS.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DENNIS S. PERKINS, by his Deed of mortgage, dated Aug. 18, 1847, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 75, Page 508, conveyed to one Lemuel Crooker certain premises, therein described—and whereas the said Lemuel Crooker, by his assignment of said mortgage, dated March 17, 1849, conveyed the same to us, and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, we give this public notice to foreclose the same according to law. LUTHER PERKINS.

WILLIAM M. PERKINS.

Oxford, March 29, 1849. 52*

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by Hon. JON PRINCE, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES McKEEN,

late of Stoneham in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the twenty-fifth day of April, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Walter L. Bryant, in Lovell, on the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1849, and on the twenty-ninth day of October A. D. 1849, from one o'clock to five on each of said days. WALTER L. BRYANT,

PHILIP BARROWS.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1849. 52

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

GUSTAVUS HAYFORD,

late of Canton in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will meet for that purpose at the Inn of Noah Bosworth, Esq., at Canton Mills, on the last Saturdays of June, July, August and September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day and until three of the clock in the afternoon.

SAMUEL HOLMES,
LEE STRICKLAND.

April 14, 1849. 52

Freedom Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son,

SAMUEL WEBBER,

his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, and pay no debts of his contracting after this date. ELIJAH WEBBER.

Witness—IVORY WEBBER.

Byron, April 5th, 1849. 3w52*

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 16, 1848. tf 50

WM. M. CUSHMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods,
41 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

POETRY.

Why thus Longing?

Why thus longing, thus forever sighing
For the far off, unattained, and dim;
While the beautiful, all around thee lying,
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearning it would still;
Leaf, and flower, and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee
Thou no ray of joy or light can'st throw;
If no silken cord of love hath bound thee
To some little world through weal or woe.

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten,
No fond voices answer to thine own;
If no brother's sorrow thou can'st lighten,
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applauses,
Not by works that give the world renown;
Not by martyrdom or vaunted crosses,
Can'st thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou can'st truly live.

ANECDOTES AND FUN.

Opening a Vermont Court. Many pleasant anecdotes have been told of the bench and the bar of Vermont. The following is at least authentic, and, to the best of our knowledge, was never before in print. Some dozen or fifteen years ago, Judge P———, now a senator of the United States, presided at a session of the Supreme Court in the county of Grand Isle, assisted by Hon. Stephen Royce, the present chief Justice of Vermont. It happened that the Sheriff, who was newly elected to his office, was wholly unacquainted with his duty as "crier," and when called upon to "open the Court," proceeded in the most awkward and blundering manner imaginable. To aid him in his initiation as usher, his predecessor in the Sheriffalty had kindly furnished him with a manuscript form, in which after the works "Hear ye," the words "three times" were written in parenthesis, to indicate to the reader that the invocation should be thrice repeated. The sheriff, with the paper in his hand, read off in a loud voice, "Hear ye, *three times*," when, perceiving the smiles of the Court, and suspecting some mistake, he began again, repeating the same words twice or thrice, but coming, with each attempt to a dead halt at the end of "three times!" At last, with a desperate effort, as though a Court were a thing to be opened with a crow-bar, the poor crier literally forced a passage through the remainder of his ritual, and sat down, looking very red in the face, amid the laughter of the audience.

"I say, *Steve*," said Judge P———, turning to his colleague, and speaking in a low growl, "I have seen Courts opened in all sorts of ways, but this is the first time I ever saw one *torn open*."—Post.

Anecdote of Old Dartmouth.—In the class of which Daniel Webster was a member, there was an individual noted for his waggery. One day the professor of logic, who, by the way, was not the most nice and discriminating in his distinctions, was endeavoring to substantiate that a thing remains the same notwithstanding a substitution in some of its parts.'

Our wag, who had been exercising the Yankee art of whittling, at length held up his jack-knife, inquiring: 'Supposing I should lose the blade of my knife, and should get another one made and inserted in its place, would it be the same knife it was before?'

'To be sure!' replied the professor.

'Well, then,' the wag continued, 'suppose I should then lose the handle and get another, would it be the same knife still?'

'Of course!' the professor again replied.

'But if somebody should find the old blade and the old handle, what knife would that be?'

We have never learned the professor's reply.

Use of a Nose.—A good story is told of Mozart at the time he was a pupil of Haydn.—The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter and a supper and champaigne were to be the forfeit. Every thing being arranged between the composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music; and much to the surprise of Haydn handed it to him saying:

"There is a piece of music, sir, which you cannot play and I can—you are to give it the first trial"

Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity he dashed away until he reached the middle of the piece, when stopping all at once, he exclaimed—

"How's this, Mozart? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano; Nobody can play such music—not even the composer himself."

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted struck the instrument with such an air of self assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as every body is aware, was favored, or at least endowed, with an extremely long nose—a prodigious nose, which in modern dialect, "stuck out about a feet." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward bobbed his nose against the middle key which "nobody" could play!

Haydn burst into an immediate fit of laughter; and after acknowledging the "corn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never before discovered!

A Good One.—Brownlow, of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, tells a capital story of a farmer in that part of the State, who, to make a speculation, put a large *stone* in one of his hogsheads of tobacco, and forwarded it to his commission merchant at New Orleans, directing his merchant there to send him a barrel of sugar. By accident or otherwise, the stone was discovered. The merchant took the stone from the tobacco and put it into the barrel of sugar before he weighed it, put on the head and sent it back to the tobacco man, in course of time, and didn't say a word about the stone. But he found it before he had used up more than half of the sugar. This is a fact. He got four cents for the stone and had to *pay* eight cents per pound for it.

A writer in an Irish newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near Skerries, rejoices that all the *crew* were saved, except *four hogsheads of molasses*.

Spunky.—A man has been indicted in Fairfield, S. C., for abducting and marrying a woman under 16 years—she is only 14, but weighs 116 pounds, and means to stick to her bargain.

No woman is capable of being beautiful who is not incapable of being false.

Blessed is the horse whose owner is poor, for he cannot afford to buy a whip.

Blessed is the man who has no money, as he is not obliged to mend the holes in his pockets.

Blessed is the woman whose husband has a wooden leg, as she will have but one stocking to knit.

"Who is that melancholy man?" asked one gentleman of another at a party, referring to an individual whose identity could be smelled out from the fine *scents* worth of perfumes he had loaded himself with.

"I don't know,' but I should say he was rather a *musk-melancholy* individual."

One of our contemporaies gives the following good advice to wives: "If you find it necessary to chastise your husbands, you should perform the painful duty of using the soft end of the broom and not the handle."

Plant Flowers.—If any sour hunk says flowers are of no use, ask him what the rainbow was made for. Plant flowers.

Chinese Etiquette.—The Chinese are so punctilious that their mode of etiquette outvies the most ceremonious courts in Europe. As soon as a guest alights from his sedan chair, he is met by his host, who bows his head, bends his body and knees, joins both hands in front, and with them knocks his chest. When he wishes to be very polite, he takes his guest's hand within his, and knocks it upon his chest. This is their mode of shaking hands. Now follows a polite contest as to precedence, which, after various knockings, bowings, and genuflections, terminates by the host and guest entering the house together. In the sitting apartment another ceremony takes place, equally protracted and irksome. The point to be determined is where each shall sit, and who shall be seated first.—Etiquette extends even to a decision on the size of a chair; by which, invariably, the rank or importance of a guest is determined. The host now motions to a large chair, and attempts to take a smaller one himself. Good breeding compels the guest, in his turn, to refuse the compliment; and after a weary contest of politeness, the point is amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the belligerents, either by both parties sitting down simultaneously on the same bench, or upon two chairs of equal dimensions. The fatigue of this courtesy may be easily conceived, as the same routine is performed on the arrival of each guest. As soon as the guests are assembled, tea is handed round in covered cups, which are placed in silver stands in the form of a boat.—These are fluted, and beautifully chased. The cups, on the occasion to which I refer, were of that antique porcelain so exceedingly valued, which is thin as paper, pure white, perfectly transparent, and is ornamented with obscure figures, whose dark outlines are only perceptible when the vessel is filled with tea. The mode of making tea in China is similar to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The tea is put into the cup, boiling water poured over it, and instantly covered, to prevent the escape of the aroma, with a lid, which is used as a spoon to sip the tea. They never use sugar or milk with tea in China. [Dublin University Magazine.

Silent Influence.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which glides throught the meadows and which runs along, day and night by the farm-house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent, of the world: while the same world requires thousands, of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day, and every night, with their gentle quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not great deeds, like those of the marvrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet acts of life,—the Christain temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done.—[Rev. Albert Barnes.

Marking Sheep.—An agriculturist says, I wish to impress it upon every one who keeps a flock, if not more than half a dozen, that Venitian red is the best thing that I ever saw used to paint-mark sheep. It is, as most all know, a cheap red paint, only a few cents a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of dry powder, and draw the thumb and finger through the wool upon the particular spot you would mark, leaving the powder at the same time, and it will combine with the oil of the wool, and make a bright red mark that rains will never wash out, and which will endure from one shearing to another, but does not injure the wool. It is readily cleansed out by the manufacturer.

Manners. I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners; they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies and if there is any standard of manners, it is one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon the sematical regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man, who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congeeing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the (it may be rough) grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation "How are you, my old friend?"

Mr. Goodrich, the Tennessee "slaveholder" (a word not often seen in northern whig papers that used to bristle with it) appointed chief justice of Minesota, has, according to the Nashville Union, no reputation as a lawyer, and his sole claim to the office was his leaving made a series of vulgar speeches in behalf of Taylor during the late canvass.

The Detroit Free Press tells a good story of a Democrat in Warren county, the only one in his town, who, as regularly as election day came walked up to the polls, and exclaiming "*make way for the democratic party*," put the straight ticket into the ballot-box.

One thousand acres of wood-land on the Dark Plain, east of the Merrimac, at Concord, N. H., were overrun by fires last week, supposed, as usual, "to be the work of incendiaries."

☞ There has been a great snow storm at Charleston, and at Savannah and Augusta ice formed to considerable thickness. Fears were entertained for the cotton crop.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Immense quantities of pigeons have located themselves in Lewis county, New York. Vast quantities have been shot and otherwise destroyed daily, but there seems to be no diminution of the host.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., April 1, 1849.

Abbott Addison; Bent Wm.; Cummings Huldah; Chipman Cyrus; Cole Josiah; Chase Mrs Lucy B.; Chase Timothy; Cole Richard L.; Cummings James H.; Caswell Mrs Lydia A.; Chase Miss Abigail; Crawford Hiram; Cummings John; Cushman Lucy; Deegan Miss Angeline S.; Dean Allen T.; Dyer James W.; Dun Miss Arvil; Estes Miss Abigail; Estes Alfred; Field Calvin; Field Galen; Fuller Banks A. K.; Faunce Ichabod W.; Goodenow B. K.; Gray Mc-eyes; Hooper Mrs Mary; Hammon Jonathan; Hammond Wm P.; Howe Miss Sarah; Holt Johnson C.; Kenney Wm; Maxim Geo W.; Mason Joseph R.; Master or Secretary of Oxford Lodge; Morse Seth; Nelson Enoch 2; Parris V. D.; Peterson Hannah; Peterson Cornelius; Perry James 2; Pulsifer John M.; Rawson Levina; Ripley Wm H.; Swan Ralph T.; Shaw Mrs Silence C.; Stearns Mrs Margaret; Stephens Mrs Mahala; Shaw George K.; Stowell Miss Julia C.; Stevens B. S.; Swan Peverly; Swett Master B. F.; Stanton Woodbury; Swett Israel; Tanner Mrs America; Tash Herrick; Taylor Hannah; Virden W. Howard; Waterhouse G. G.; Wardell Jacob; Walker Miss Sarah Ann; Washburn Miss Sarah E. 2.

G. Washington Millett, P. M.

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of Window Sash, from 7×9 to 11×16, glazed and ready for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 39

Freedom Notice.

THIS may certify that the subscriber has this day, for a valuable consideration, given his son,

ANSEL B. HAMBLEN,

his time to act and trade for himself and he shall be of lawful age. He will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN HAMBLEN.

Paris, April 6, 1849. 3w49

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

ON the Petition of LUTHER MERRILL, Guardian of Luna Merrill, minor child of Luther Merrill Jr., of Turner in said county, representing that his said Ward is interested in and owner of one fourth part of a certain piece of land situated in said Turner, in right of her mother, Luna Merrill, late of said Turner, deceased, and that he has received an advantageous offer for said minor's right therein and therefore praying for license to accept said offer:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

DANIEL CHAPLIN, Administrator of the estate of Moses Hodgdon, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased for probate:—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JONATHAN S. FARRINGTON, Administrator of the estate of John C. Farrington, late of Lincoln in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased for probate:—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of RHODA WOODBURY, [illegible] Woodbury, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, for allowance out of personal estate:—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of Banajah Pratt, Guardian of Hannah, Geo. W., Harriett, Wilson W. and Esther Ann Wright, minor children of Ezra Wright, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell all the interest of said Wards in the real estate of said deceased:—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL B. PRESCOTT, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JEFFERSON HALL.

April 10, 1849. 50

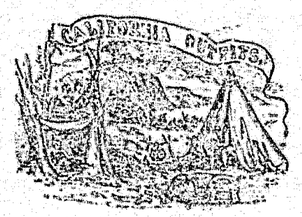
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ELIZA S. BICKER, late of Penn. in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JEFFERSON HALL.

April 10, 1849. 50

WHOLESALE DEALERS,
FARMERS, MECHANICS,
CITIZENS, and especially
Ladies with their little Boys,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
For 1849,
Is now ready, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!
PLEASE CALL!



TO THE
TRAVELLING PUBLIC!

☞ VISIT HEAD QUARTERS for your Outfits.—As many of our citizens and New Englanders in neighboring towns, are about starting for the New El Dorado, or California Gold Diggings,—having no experience as to what they will require for their convenience and comfort, or in purchasing at Low Prices,——or, in short, in getting a neat, suitable Outfit, for a little money,——they should go to Head Quarters, Boston,——Having made the Outfitting Business our study,——the conveniences of our extensive store, numbering some fifty clerks, being all engaged in this new branch of our trade,——and having fitted out a number of extensive companies, we are prepared to furnish our patrons with a Printed List of all suitable articles required, and also information concerning the various routes to the El Dorado,——it is amazing how to Oak Hall daily thronged with various groups——old men, young men, boys——rich and poor——every few minutes, where they are bound,——but the Outfit selected from the following useful Mining Articles, gives to all the story:——Feather River Overalls——Spanish or California Cloaks, adapted to the double purpose of Cloak by day, and Blanket by night——Suits,——Long Mining Waistcoats——Linen Suits——Thin Pants——light Vests——Caps, or India Rubber Suits——Life Preservers——Belts or Bags, for Pistols, Money——Canteens——Drinking Cups——Knife and Fork——Pocket Compasses——Drawing Knives——Pocket Rules——Specimens of which we can show you——Patent Oak Hall Portable Hammocks——Mattresses——Blankets——Mosquito Bars——Fancy Stuff Travelling Shirts——Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers——Crapes or Scarfs——Pea Jackets——Thin Shirts——Hunting Coats——Pocket Knives——Pocket Pistols——Pocket Books——Pocket Combs——Tooth Brushes——Hair and Tooth Brushes——Money Belts——Pocket Combs and Mirrors——Almanacs——A large Assortment of Rubber Clothing, cheap for Shipping——Mining Clothing for laboring men——Over Shirts——Sou'westers——Caps, &c. &c.——We hope that all who are going will attend to their outfittings, and if they will not make their purchases at Oak Hall, they will at least make a call, and examine the large supply of the above articles, which we have on hand, and which we can sell at Lower Prices than any other establishment in the country, as we have facilities for manufacturing ourselves, and have purchased our stock for cash, and of the manufacturers direct, will enable the Large Lumps to purchase as cheap as the wholesale merchants of other cities.——A Printed List of the principal articles of the establishment of every description, required for any company, or those going individually, can be had gratis, on application, or a copy will be sent by mail, to any part of the country.——Those who cannot visit the city, can have their orders filled with the same care as if present.——Strict attention will be given to packing goods, so as to prevent injury from sea water, and all goods will be delivered on board the vessels, or at the depot, as may be directed.——Those who have not yet made their arrangements for the "Gold Fever," and prefer to remain at home.

RECAPITULATION OF ABOVE ARTICLES, WITH PRICES ATTACHED.

Spanish or California Cloaks, for double purpose, Blankets or Cloaks,	6 50 to 12 00
Feather River" Mining Coats	6 50 to 12 00
Capt. Sutter's Long Mining Waistcoats,	3 00 to 3 50
Linen Sacks or Frock Coats,	75 to 1 25
Thin Pants, adapted to that climate,	1 00 to 2 00
Vests, of various patterns,	50 to 1 50
Oil Suits, adapted for the voyage out and the rainy season,	1 75 to 3 25
India Rubber Coats or Capes,	6 00 to 8 00
India Rubber Pants,	2 00 to 3 50
India Rubber Life Preservers,	5 00 to 10 00
Leather Belts, for Pack Mules,	1 75 to 2 25
Combined Knife,	25 to 1 00
Leather Bags,	1 00 to 2 00
Gold Pan,	50 to 1 00
Boots of various patterns, very cumbersome packed at Oak Hall Repository,	3 00 to 10 00
Hemp Hammocks, for sleeping in the Mountains,	1 75 to 2 00
Blankets,	1 00 to 2 00
Mosquito Bars, for protection from wild animals and insects that infest the woods,	1 00 to 2 50
Fancy Stripped Travelling Shirts,	50 to 2 25
Red Flannel Shirts, Drawers, &c.,	75 to 1 25
Blue Flannel Shirts,	1 25 to 1 50
Crapes or Scarfs,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Rule and Book,	25 to 75
Pine Shirts, with Linen Bosoms, Col-lars and Wristbands,	75 to 1 00
Linen Drawers,	75 to 1 00
Linen Shirts,	75 to 1 00
Flannel Shirts,	1 00 to 1 50
Pocket Knives,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Pistols, with Bullet Moulds for Pistols,	3 00 to 5 00
Pocket Books,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Combs,	6 to 12
Tooth Brushes,	6 to 12
Hair Brushes,	17 to 1 00
Money Belts,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Compasses,	17 to 1 00
Drawing Knives,	17 to 1 00
Drawing Rules,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Rules,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Books,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Combs,	17 to 1 00
Tooth Brushes,	17 to 1 00